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VOL. IX.—NO. 34. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

REVAMPED DOLGEVILLE.

A Diluted Form of Profit-Sharing in New Britain.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The other day there was put into the receiver's hands the firm of Dolge Bros., in the State of New York. With them went down one of those huge swindles on the workingman called "profit-sharing." The Dolges thrived on the swindle; the workingman remained in the condition of the donkey, that, walk as he may, never got an inch hearer to the wisp of hay held before him. When the Dolges got well and ready, they failed. I don't know that there has remained a single memento of that profit-sharing swindle except the tombstones of the several workingmen, who, finding out the cheat committed suicide.

Now the Russel & Erwin Manufacturing Co., of this town, the largest hardware concern in the country, has started on a very similar plan. The following circular was found by their employees in their pay envelopes on Saturday, the 21st of last month:

"To the employees of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.:—

"The present management of this company has confidence in its employees and believes that it may receive from them business suggestions of real value, since every member of a department, if he be deserving and wide awake, may be able to invent means which will better the work of the department in which he is employed.

"During the past eighteen months the company has sought to encourage this co-operation of its employees, and, with this in view, a large number of conferences have been held between the executive officers and the superintendents, foremen and employees generally; in addition to which the company's men in New York, Philadelphia, Dayton and elsewhere have been invited to propose whatsoever they thought to be of help in the company's business.

"It is not possible, however, for the executive officers or the superintendents to meet and talk individually with any large portion of the men; but in order to enlarge the scope of this co-operation of the company and its men, we have decided to place boxes at convenient points throughout the works, into which employees are requested to drop such suggestions as they may have to make, properly written and signed. The man of ideas is the man of value. If your ideas are worth something, they shall have recognition. We intend that every man in the company's employ shall have a full chance to prove his value, and we trust that our employees will at once make use of this opportunity. L. H. Wales, Treasurer."

Here we have the profit-sharing three-card monte game over again. It appears in disguise, 'tis true; but there it is all the same.

"The man of ideas is the man of value"; you will note that the circular does not go on to say of value to WHOM; it tickles the employee just enough to hint at his being of value to himself,—just as the profit-sharing lured the employee with the notion that, as he shares in the profits with the employer, the more he works, the more he gets: a terrible blunder, as the Dolge ex-employees can testify.

"Every man in the company's employ shall have a full chance to prove his value"—again to WHOM? "Profit-sharing" delusive suggestions over again. Prove your value, and you will be squeezed clean out of all that your value amounts to.

Verily, we are a free people. So free that the only chance we have to "prove our values" is left wholly to the tender mercies of our fleecers, of the employers or capitalists who buy us in the labor market like so many heads of cattle, and who, thinking it is just possible to get still more out of us, want us to furnish them with ideas which "he will properly appreciate."

I'd rather be a dog and bark at the moon than such a "free man" contented and ready to show his "value."

But such contented "free men" are becoming rarer here in New Britain. The Socialist Labor Party already has gathered 1,000 men in its fold in this county alone. Presently there will be a majority of the workers here who will demand the ownership of these factories as their just dues, and who will thenceforth profit-share with themselves and show their "ideas" of "value" to a purpose.

The Storm-Center—Unshakable and Triumphant.

FULLER ELECTION RETURNS.

KANSAS.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 12.—Official count gives us 158 for County Clerk, the head of the ticket, an increase of 40 over '98. Lowest vote for Surveyor, 132, gain of 14 votes.

E. A. CAIN.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—We cannot yet ascertain the S. L. P. vote for Governor. Our local vote for aldermen is reported as follows:

Giffey	443
Doyle	358
Lange	350
Dietz	351
Kleinhenz	350
Werner	230

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—Incomplete newspaper reports give 262 as the S. L. P. vote cast in this city for Rugemer, candidate for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMESBURY, Nov. 11.—The local press reports the following votes cast for Peare, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, in this and other places of Essex County:

Amesbury	85
Georgetown	24
Groveland	41
Merrimac	14
West Newbury	6
South Groveland	9
Salisbury	6

WINCHESTER, Nov. 12.—The S. L. P. vote for Governor increased from 20 last year to 37 this year.

BOSTON, Mass.—The votes thus far reported foot up to a total of 9,231. This total is made up of the following county votes (all incomplete):

Berkshire County—	
1 town ut f 32	103
Bristol County—	
6 towns out of 20	1,185
Essex County—	
14 towns out of 35	1,737
Franklin County—	
1 town out of 26	116
Hampden Cunty—	
8 towns out of 23	1,203
Hampshire County—	
1 town out of 23	16
Middlesex County—	
14 towns out of 54	1,329
Norfolk County—	
1 town out of 27	128
Plymouth County—	
3 towns out of 27	541
Suffolk County	1,847
Worcester County—	
5 towns out of 59	1,076
Total	9,231

Incomplete as these reports are, they show gains over last year's complete totals in the following five counties:

	1899.	1898.
Franklin County	116	67
Hampden County	1,203	1,163
Middlesex County	1,329	1,008
Plymouth County	541	378
Suffolk County	1,847	1,453

NEW YORK.

(Incomplete figures.)

Greater New York	14,400
Onondaga County—	
Syracuse	1,850
Erie County—	
Buffalo	1,230
Westchester County	641
Oneida County	324
Cayuga County	283
Fulton County—	
Johnstown	141
Gloversville	117
Greene County	200
Rensselaer County	199
Chemung County	126
Tompkins County	41
Albany County—	
Watervliet	65
Lansingburgh	44
Otsego County	65
Niagara County	71
Chenango County	85
Herkimer County	74
Cattaraugus County	59
20 out of 61 Counties	20,015

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, Nov. 9.—Unofficial reports give the following S. L. P. vote for Blair County:

State ticket: Clark, 73; Munro, 78; Remmel, 74.

Local ticket: Isenburg, 70; Ayers, 82; Larson, 79; McDermott, 79; Patterson, 79.

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 11.—The vote for Schuylkill County is as follows:

Clark	156
Munro	158
Remmel	166

READING, Nov. 10.—The local press reports the following as the S. L. P. vote for this town:

Clark	101
Munro	102
Remmel	104

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party polled 244 votes for Hamlin, its candidate for Mayor. The Populist Party has hardly as many votes as the S. L. P.

A mammoth jollification banquet is being arranged in the near future in this city, in celebration of the Party's victorious tussel with the Kangaroos, backed by the whole capitalist press of the c[ity].

Conditions for admission will be:

1. Each banqueter to pay for his own expenses, i. e., 50 cents a plate; and

2. Each banqueter to contribute to the hilarity of the occasion by narrating at least one personal experience made during the four months conflict. These are all to be taken down and preserved.

It is hoped that Comrades in the vicinity of Greater New York, and primed with some such "personal experience," gathered from Kangaroo contact, will join.

All those willing to participate are requested to so notify L. Abelson, Organizer Section New York, S. L. P., 23 Duane street, without delay.

ENGELS QUOTED.

Cheers for the American Socialist Labor Party.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Confidence in the Socialists of New York alone kept my pen dry, and happy am I now that my confidence was placed where it belonged. This isn't flattery; I flatter no one; he who should attempt to flatter me has a big job on hand. My spare time is too short, and must be devoted to worthier things. Besides, the enemies of the S. L. P. shall hear from me in due time.

For the present I wish to express my happiness in my own way,—of course in my own way,—not as a literal pirate, seeing I quote Frederick Engels, with whom I compare mentally as near as a hut compares with a modern edifice. He the great teacher, I the humble pupil.

In his book, "The Condition of the Working Class of England, 1844," translated by Florence Kelly, there is a preface by Engel himself, dated January, 1887. On page V. I read:

"The third section consists of the Socialist Labor Party. This section is a party but in name, for nowhere in America has it up to now been able actually to take its stand as a political party. It is, moreover, to a certain extent, foreign to America, having until lately been made up almost exclusively by German immigrants, using their own language, and for the most part little conversant with the common language of the country. But if it came from 'foreign stock,' it came at the same time armed with the experience earned during long years of class-struggle in Europe, and with an insight into the general condition of working-class emancipation, far superior to that hitherto gained by American workingmen. This is a fortunate circumstance for the American proletarians, who thus are enabled to appropriate and to take advantage of the intellectual and moral fruits of the forty years' struggle of their European class-mates, and thus to hasten on the time of their own victory. For, as I said before, there cannot be any doubt that the ultimate platform of the American working class

(Continued on Page 3.)

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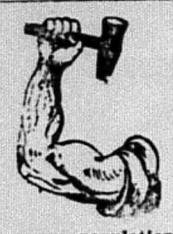
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

All the past we leave behind,
We debouche upon a newer, mightier world, varied world;
Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor, and we march,
Pioneers! O, Pioneers!
WALT WHITMAN.



With a savage population seething all over the territory, now comprised by the United States, the only history of the country worth tracing were the vicissitudes of the European colonists from the moment they set foot here. So, likewise, to-day, with the political history of the land; the only political party whose fate is worth watching is the Socialist Labor Party; all other political parties here are what the savage of old was to the new settlers, simply food for future cannon. It is, hence, of no cardinal interest how either of the old stagnant parties fared at the recent election, or how their several meteoric off-shootings of "new parties" got along. THE question of importance to-day, and of deepening interest as time will pass, is, What did the Socialist Labor Party do?

* * *

In the campaign that closed on the 7th instant, the Socialist Labor Party made history by fearlessly cutting its way across obstacles that had seemed impossible to overcome, and deploying its ranks for future advance all along the logical line of battle in this country.

As the Party moved in this direction, its increasing power raised enemies to itself out of its own ranks. An element within its own ranks that, with the songs of Socialism on its lips, had for some time been practising the acts of capitalism, found its material interests to such an extent endangered by the unflinching march of the Party that it made a supreme effort to capture, and, if necessary, destroy the S. L. P. organization; and to accomplish this entered into direct alliance with capitalist forces.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are familiar with the details of this "Volkszeitung" conspiracy. Only its rough outline need here be traced. The conspirators engineered fraudulent organizations, and undertook to depose all the Party officers. As criminals, conscious of their guilt, the cospirators evaded the submission of their action to a general vote of the whole Party membership. They sought to give an opportunity to the Party to die, so that there be no Party left to refer to; and their every step received the applause of the metropolitan capitalist press.

But the Party was too virile to submit to such treatment. Its National Officers called for a general vote on the issues that the conspirators had raised, and the conspirators were routed out of sight.

* * *

This step was essential to all further progress. While the vote was being taken, the cause of the Social Revolution in the land was in suspense. But, important though this first step was, it was not enough. The Party had acquired legal standing. Its official place on the ballot was an important strategic point. Without the victory within the Party itself, such strategic point would be of little use; yet, the holding of it was of material aid to the victory already won within the Party. The conspirators, bent on stemming the Party's progress, sought to gain that strategic point. Thereupon followed three brilliant victories gained in rapid succession over the forces of Reaction. At Albany, at the Police Board, and finally in the Supreme Court of this State, the fraudulent tickets nominated by the conspirators under the S. L. P.'s name were thrown out. So clear, clean and sound was the Party's case that even the capitalist officials felt constrained to bow before the Spirit of the Age, and give the victory to Justice and Right.

* * *

These legal victories outside of the Party in New York, flanked by similar ones in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and everywhere else where the conspirators tried to filch the Party's good name, simply confirmed the verdict of the Party. Yet a third trial had yet of necessity to be undergone.

The technical, legal rights of the Party may have been clear enough to secure for it its place on the ballot under its own name and its own emblem; the policy of the National Officers may, as it was, have been so completely in keeping with the mandates of the Party, as to promptly receive the Party's vote of confidence; nay, more, the policy and tactics of the Party thus upheld may, as they are, be supremely wise, and yet the intellectual level of the masses may not yet have sufficiently ripened to accept them. In the last analysis this was the crucial point. It was reached and triumphantly passed on the 7th instant. The vote polled by the Party here in the City of Greater New York was a solemn referendum, loudly proclaiming that the masses of those who stood by the Party last year, and the new ones, whom the Party's voice now reached, emphatically repudiated, not the methods only of the conspirators, but the tactical principles upon which the foul conspiracy planted itself.

* * *

Founded on the granite bed of fact and theory, the Party thus won last election day, against the combined capitalist press and the conspirators, a signal victory, the several features of which will in successive articles be pointed out.

Its brow bound with the oak, its sword wreathed in laurel, the Socialist Labor Party will march onward with steadier step, all the more confident of final victory—and the power to compass it.

A MISS IS AS GOOD AS A MILE.

The 100,000 votes that the "Non-Partisan" Mayor Jones polled in Ohio for Governor should be an eloquent enough warning against all political slight-of-hand schemes.

The only possible justification that "broadness" and the like can claim for their peculiar tactics as against the "narrow," "intolerant" tactics of Socialism is SUCCESS. The Socialist Movement, aiming, of course, at success, holds that such is not possible except from sound premises and upon sound ground. Hence the Socialist Movement need not be, and is not, discouraged if it does not win forthwith. It knows it cannot. It builds up for future victories. Not so with the "practical" or "broad" me-too Socialists. They proceed from the principle that success does not immediately perch on the Socialist Labor Party's banners because of its "narrowness" and other bad qualities. Consequently, they adopt "broad," "non-partisan" tactics. As success, swift, immediate, is what these gentlemen are after, and believe attainable, nothing but success, swift, immediate, will do to justify their tactics. If they reach that, they have proven their case; if they don't, they have failed pitiably.

One hundred thousand votes is a good deal; but, for the success-hunter, it is even less than the much smaller vote polled by the Socialist Labor Party. Mayor Jones is not a fraction of an inch nearer the conquest of the coveted public powers than the S. L. P. ticket in Ohio. A miss, in such matters, is as good as a mile.

Proceeding from false premises, and marching along false paths, every failure of the "broad" me-too Socialists leaves them just where they started from. On the other hand, every election leaves the soundly poised Socialist Labor Party further on its way to final victory.

Jones, despite his 100,000 votes, was annihilated in Ohio; the Socialist Labor Party, even if it had not polled one more vote this year than it did last, has, through the sound education spread by it, mounted one wrung higher on the ladder whose upper end rests upon triumph.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE LABOR FAKIR.

The Buffalo, N. Y., "Commercial," a Republican capitalist paper, was, until last election day, opposed to the voting machine. After election day it turned a somersault backward and became enthusiastic for the thing, saying:

> We take pleasure in admitting that we now believe the purchase of the machines was one of the best investments the city ever made:

Why this sudden change of front?

Because the machine was so arranged that the handle or crank that operated the Democratic and the Socialist Labor Party's column broke off in several instances, and thus helped the Republican Party.

This is the secret of the "Commercial's" present enthusiasm for the voting machine, and why it considers the thing the best "investment the city ever made."

But the "Commercial" errs. Such fraud cannot be tolerated. This "investment" will have to be seen to.

A similar "accident" happened with the S. L. P. column of the voting machine in Yonkers, a year or two ago; now it happens in Buffalo. The cause of Peace calls out loud here: "Stop, so far and no further!"

Let not the capitalist class monkey with the ballot. They are plotting to disfranchise the workers. This voting machine is now looming up as a supplement to the political labor fakir. The Labor Fakir is used to split up the Labor vote, and lead it into the capitalist shambles. That decoy duck is getting played out. The voting machine, together with other schemes, is now coming up to supplement the Fakir. In that way the Labor Vote will be crippled.

WILL be crippled?

Nay, nay; rather is expected to be crippled.

The LABOR VOTE, that is, the LABOR WILL, will assert itself.

Let those take the consequences who, by throwing the methods of political expression back to the methods of barbarism, may compel a style of political expression that they will eternally rue.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Spokane, Wash., "Freeman's Labor Journal" holds up well the dignity and worth of the Socialist Labor Party, and incidentally distributes some well-merited cracks upon the heads of deserving crooks, in the following squib:

> The "Wardner News" has inflicted a death-blow to Socialism and we can now proceed with the funeral. He—or she—declares that the motto of the Socialist Labor Party: "The working class, may it ever be right, but right or wrong, the working class," is a defense of incendiarism, murder and every other crime. This queer reasoning is a trifle out of date, and is only heard outside of lunatic asylums when some male or female freak escapes and captures a country paper. But when the "Wardner News" transplants Mr. Jas. Sovereign from the ranks of the trust-smashers, free silverites and reactionaries who follow the Bryan rainbow, into the Socialist Party, it settled the cat-hop as far as Socialism is concerned. The Socialist movement grew and prospered under gag law and imprisonment; it stemmed the torrent of ignorance and abuse in America; it has won the respect of friend and foe and proved that it had no connection with anarchism and demagoguery; but it can never bear up under the load of Sovereign and all he stands for. Hic jacet the Socialist Labor Party, killed by an injection of Sovereign—administered by Mrs. Langrishe and Aaron Frost.

Commenting upon the miserable fiasco of the so-called "Independent Labor Party," which last election day polled barely 5,000 votes in this city, the "New York Evening Sun" makes this truthful summary of facts:

> Experienced Republican politicians who have studied the figures of Tuesday's election, say that they cannot find any evidence that the labor vote changed the result in a single Assembly District. They cite as striking proof of the weakness of the so-called labor party the result in the Fifth Assembly District. There the labor organization went over to Tammany five days before the election, when the Republicans had already given up hope of carrying the district. Tammany leader Martin claimed the district by 600 when he captured the Labor men, yet it went Republican. In the East side districts, where the leaders of the so-called party claimed that they would poll a heavy vote for the Fusion ticket, the Tammany pluralities were in many cases larger than last year, in proportion to the total vote polled.

That any politician could be gullible enough to imagine that the collection of labor crooks who started and ran the "Independent Labor Party" had the respect of the rank and file, and that their "endorsement" was worth the money paid for it, is one of the many evidences of the political stupidity of these politicians.

The only political organization of labor that has Labor's respect and is bound to unify the workers is the Socialist Labor Party.

The Rich Hill, Mo., "Bates County Critic" continues to publish, under the title, "What the Editor Thinks," a series of squibs, that should rather bear the superscription, "Lashing the Waters." Here is one of them:

> Last week a man in Vernon County was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for stealing a team of horses. In the same justice (?) mill a man who had been convicted of swindling the county out of $40,000 got three and one-half years. This is what is called "justice." It is a staple article in this country and can be bought at most any price by the pound, yard or barrel. According to the revised code of ethics a man who steals a few dollars is a thief—one who boldly pilfers a few hundred thousands is a gentleman and should be treated as such.

Can any one detect in all this the slightest pointer on the way out? The above can be quoted by "free-traders" and "protectionists" alike; by "free coinagists" and "sound moneyists" without distinction; by "prohibitionists" and tax-paying "beerists" in chorus; by "rose-water Anarchists" and "dirty-water Anarchists" alike; by "single taxers" and "multiple-taxers" without distinction;—in short, by every quack afloat; it is one of those criticisms or denunciations that can be of value only if the corrective is tacked to it, but that, without the true corrective, sound like impotent Salvation Army lamentations, produce contempt, and, worst of all, confirm the opinion that existing wrong is of and for all time.

Useless is all lamentation that does not prove to the people that the wrong complained of is avoidable. It is just herein that lies the power of an editor who does think, and does not merely think he thinks. Only the Socialist solution unflinchingly maintained can break its way through; it alone holds all the trumps.

Right, Justice, Sense, Humanity, Love,—all the virtues that the heart aspires after,—were bound to go to wreck upon the rocks of material necessity. Shipwrecked mariners, however humane otherwise, become cannibals. So long as the production of the material things needed for life was below the requirements of civilization, barbarism was inevitable. So long as that was so, Right, Justice, Sense, Humanity, Love, etc., etc., remained essentially lip-service. To-day it is otherwise. To-day the material things needed for life are producible in such mammoth quantity that Right and Justice and Sense and Humanity and Love can be made realities. To-day the Injustice, complained of in the passage quoted, is unnatural, is archaic, it lasts only because the capitalist system is allowed to last. Overthrow it; pull it up branch and root; smash it; and build up the Socialist Republic, and a new era opens up.

The sledge-hammer blows of the Socialist Labor Party's ballot can alone knock down what is to be knocked down, can alone build up what is to be built up, can alone add sense to lamentation.

Miss Helen Gould's $5,000 contribution towards the "Morality Fund" that is being raised to keep the Utah Congressman Roberts from taking his seat in Congress, does not seem to affect the minds of other women.

According to the Bertrand, Neb., "Independent Herald," a prominent member of a Chicago women's club who has lived in Utah and observed life as it is lived among the Mormons, disagrees very emphatically with her sister women over the country who are engaging in the present agitation. She says Roberts is morally and intellectually superior to a great many of his most violent detractors. She says he has brains and is fearless, and ventures the opinion that *his presence is not wanted in Washington because it is feared there.* And, adding its testimony to the case, the "Independent Herald" says well:

> The Utah congressman is no hypocrite, at least he is no "white sepulchre" painted up nicely on the outside to conceal the rottenness beneath. If there is a place on earth where debauchery and every disregard of the marriage tie flourishes just below the surface of conventional morality, it is in congressional and official life at the nation's capital. There have been exposures from time to time, but only a small part of the duality and devilry practiced by well-paid, well-fed lawmakers ever comes to light. Could the foundling and out-of-the-way cemeteries of that region speak truly and tell the full record of their secrets, the zealous moral crusaders of the country would have a chance to be shocked indeed. The Breckinridge scandal a few years ago was one case that came under the full glare of publicity, but it was only one of scores of similar or worse cases which never reach the ear of the general public. In view of the continued attacks made upon him from certain quarters, Roberts may make it somewhat uncomfortable for his enemies if he takes his seat in the house, by exposing to public view some of the sham and hypocrisy which hides behind the smug demeanor of the prevailing marriage system.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit" (Social-Democrat), the 28th of last month, in an article on the situation in New York, makes an odd slip. Notwithstanding its correct sizing up of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" party or crew, it condemns the decision of these gentlemen not to vote at this election, placing its condemnation on this ground:

> A possible large reduction of the S. L. P. vote in New York runs the risk of injuring the cause of Socialism in the yes of the thoughtless mass.

This certainly is an odd slip; it is not in keeping with the tenor of the rest of the article and of others in the same paper, which showed that the "Wahrheit" is well aware of the corruption and incompetence that mark the "Volkszeitung party."

So far from injuring the cause of Socialism by its conduct, the decision of the "Volkszeitung party" aided that cause tremendously.

In the minds of the "unthinking masses," Socialism, the S. L. P., was identified with the "Volkszeitung" and its Publishing Association. The workingmen had come in contact with these exquisites. It had found them pretentious, yet ignorant; bombastic, yet poltroonish; claimful of purity, yet corrupt; phraseful on the internationality of the race, yet repellantly hostile to our country, its people and its language and its institutions. With such experience, the workingmen of all nationalities in this city hated and despised the "Volkszeitung," together with its clique. Now, then, seeing that the "Volkszeitung," in the exclusive pursuit of its business interests, claimed to be a Socialist paper, the workingmen of the city extended to the S. L. P. the hatred and contempt that they justly entertained for that sheet. Nay, more, the delusion, now happily dropped, that the bulk of our German Comrades long labored under, that it was possible to purify the "Volkszeitung" and its Publishing Association, caused them to continue their connection with the concern, drew upon themselves the odium attached to the "Volkszeitung," and thus gave a color to the absurd yet popular notion that the "Volkszeitung" was identical with the Party. Progress under such circumstances was difficult. The Party did progress, but slowly. With the "Volkszeitung" mill-stone around its neck, the movement in New York could not make real headway.

It was not enough for the Party to throw off the "Volkszeitung" incubus. The fact had to be made thoroughly known, thoroughly enough to overcome the popular notion that identified the two. Accordingly, the "Volkszeitung" crew did the cause of Socialism a positive service when it helped the Party emphasize the fact that the two were not ONE, but TWO, and that it and the Party were irreconcilably arrayed against each other.

Commenting upon the wretched "oratorical efforts" of the Home Rule delegation in the House of Commons, particularly in connection with the present war in Africa, the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers Republic" justly exclaims:

> No wonder the speeches of Home Rule members are always punctuated with "laughter," or "ironical cheers."
>
> But, oh, if we had a Socialist Republican in that House of Thieves!
>
> To hurl in their grinning faces the holy hatred of a class-conscious worker; to tell those leaders of British (and Irish) capitalism of the unconquerable determination of the revolutionary working class to hurl them from their positon and power, and trample their pirate Empire in the dust; to raise aloft in that assemblage of blatant imperialists and posturing hypocrites the flag of uncompromising revolution and frankly accepted Class War; ah that would chill their laughter, that would stir the dormant pulse of our Irish people, and rouse into life again the bravery and self-sacrifice for which the Celtic race was so famous ere we surrendered our national conscience to the keeping of parties of phrase-mongering lawyers.
>
> Yes, "It is time the piping notes of these eunuchs were drowned by the voice of a full-grown man."

In sight of the vote of the Socialist Labor Party in New York County, the "Sun" said on the 9th instant, with evident surprise:

> The Socialist vote of nearly 9,000 against only 10,000 last year indicates that the De Leon wing of the Socialist Labor Party, which nominated the candidates voted for, had the bulk of the organization with it.

It is absurd to still talk of a "wing" of the S. L. P. A "wing" that consists of nine-tenths of a body is surely a monstrosity. Moreover, seeing that the actual vote in New York County is a deal more than 9,000, and is nearly the 10,000 of last year, the monstrosity of such a "wing" becomes all the more monstrous. The S. L. P. is no deformed monstrosity.

Fact is there never was any such "wing," or any other wing. What there was is to-day in full sight: A robust, compact body, inspired by Knowledge, Truth, Honor and Determination—the S. L. P.—and a little scab of international freaks and frauds on that body, which scab tried to run the body, and was scraped off. That's all.

For the last four months we have been trying to enlighten the metropolitan press, the "Sun" among them, on this subject. Their wishes being fathers to their thoughts, they would not believe us. Now they know it.

To judge by the frantic howls of the Ashland, Neb., "Journal" on the subject of "recognizing" the "Swedish vote" in its Saunders County, one is inclined to conclude that Swedish Socialist papers are penetrating the County. It is about time.

The Columbus, O., "Commoner" renders distinguished service to the cause of political clarification by publishing a certain address of Mayor Jones—whether it knows what it is doing or not matters little.

Jones having been called upon to rid himself in many localities of "men who do not stand well in the community," he promptly answered declining to do so on the ground that "his movement was a non-partisan movement."

We have often tried our hand at exemplifying what "broadness" and "non-partisanship" means; we must admit, however, that, in one sentence, Jones has exemplified the thing better than we have in all our attempts put together.

"Non-Partisanship" or "Broadness" takes in every crook with a vote in the land.

The Cincinnati, O., "Cincinnatier Zeitung," a corrupt paper of the stripe of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," wept, in its issue of last October 26, burning tears at the victory of the S. L. P. over the "Volkszeitung's" frauds, who tried to steal the Party's emblem, but it consoled itself with the thought that

> The case will be appealed to a higher Court.

Well, it has been appealed to a higher court,—the very highest court possible,—to wit, the voters of New York, and the decision has been upheld by a majority so large that it virtually amounts to a unanimity.

The "Cincinnatier Zeitung" will now surely join the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" in declaring that "the American people are hopelessly ignorant and corrupt." Indeed, both these worthies should shake the dust of this country off their shoes, and set up shop in Timbuctoo. America is too "ignorant and corrupt" for them.

Leavenworth, Kan., is making its experience with "Reformers." It also has produced a "Civic Federation," which, of course, is "non-partisan" and "overflowing with civic purity." Violent at having been caught napping by such brigands, the "Labor Chronicle" of that town now "goes for" the pack, and, among others, makes this revelation:

> It was a syndicate from the Civic Federation who offered to give the county $50,000 for the delinquent taxes outstanding and owned by the county. If the proposition had been accepted, many of the property owners in the first commissioner district who were unable to pay their taxes promptly would have found themselves in the merciless grip of the greedy, grasping, tax-title sharks and in course of time see their homes pass from them.

The "Labor Chronicle" will have to be more wide-awake in future. In the meantime, while it learns a lesson on "Civic Federations," it may also ponder on the side and by-ways that upper capitalism adopts to speed the decline of the small property-owners into the ranks of the wage-slave propertyless.

A scrawny, mosquito-looking paper has just made its appearance in Rochester, N. Y., under the name of the "Rochester Socialist." In these days of commercialism, when shoddy is labeled "all wool," one must not wonder at seeing "Socialism" occasionally tacked to political shoddy. The fraud is rather laughed at. But the "Rochester Shoddy" approaches the danger-line when it raises the colors of, or attempts to speak for the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. is a political party in this State with well-defined and acquired rights. It has an organization in Rochester. To take its name, and sign it, is fraud and forgery. The S. L. P. is not going to chase mosquitos with cannon balls, but there are disinfectants applicable to mosquitos, and some such disinfectant may have to be applied to the "Rochester Shoddy" if it does not promptly discontinue. The political rights acquired by the Socialist Labor Party throw upon it responsibilities; among these is the responsibility of not tolerating fraud in its name.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you did not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither I did.

U. S.—Then you voted for the Socialist Labor Party.

B. J. (testily)—No, sir.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee that they would not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantee that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Democrats are, and sell us out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No. I don't know of any Republican or Democratic politician who was ever bribed——

B. J.—What, you don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed, and thereupon sold out to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class?

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the working class.

U. S.—And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed themselves and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

U. S.—Consequently, for the same reason that they DON'T, the Socialists WON'T. The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialists represent the working class, and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any better?

B. J.—No. But is that all?

U. S.—I have another guarantee. By the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more guarantee than that?

B. J.—No. That's complete.

U. S.—With the old parties, once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant.

THE PEOPLE'S last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31,—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size. This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

The Charge of the Kangaroos.

[Unable to resist the call, that, in increasing volume comes from the West, the East, the North and the South, for the reproduction of Byron Efford's Parody "The Charge of the Kangaroos," that rollicking bit of well-aimed satyre is here given again.]

All into William Street,
Up the stairs, onward,
Nigh unto midnight—
Rushed half a hundred.
"Forward, the Kangaroos!"
"Crack all the heads ye choose!"
Into the stairs of death—
Rushed the half hundred.

* * *

"Forward, the Kangaroos!"
No man, they thought, could lose,
Not tho' the rioters knew
The "Volkszeitung" blunder'd;
They could not reason why,
They could not give reply,
Theirs but to bluff and lie;—
Into the trap of death—
Rushed the half hundred.

* * *

Clubs to the right of them,
Clubs to the left of them,
Clubs all in front of them
None of them sunder'd;
Probed at with "People" squeil,
Itching for broken ribs,
Boldly they dash'd pell-mell,
Into the jaws of hell,—
Crazy half hundred.

* * *

Whirl'd all their clubs in air,
Whirl'd as they mount the chair,
Clubbing defenders there,
"By virtue of office," while
Spectators wonder'd;
Plunged in the ante-room,
Fierce did the battle boom;
There brave defenders
Lost not an inch of room,
While fell the Kangaroos
Reel'd and met their doom,
Tatter'd and sunder'd,
Reel'd down the stairs of death,—
Batter'd half hundred.

* * *

Clubs to the right of them,
Clubs to the left of them,
Clubs close behind them,
Splinter'd and thunder'd;
Hurled down the stairs of Death,
Back into William Street,
All that was left of them,
They that could fight like Hell,
Cover'd with blood and beer,
Beer that they loved so well,—
Baffled half hundred.

* * *

Oh, must their glory fade,
At the fizzle rush they made,
All Tammany wonder'd;
Frail were the clubs they drew,
Frail all the Kangaroo,—
Drunken half hundred.

THE STATE.

Its Origin, its Economic and its Political Significance.

The modern State not only offers the only social organism equal, in point of size, to the requirements of the Socialist Commonwealth, it, furthermore, constitutes the only natural basis for the same.

All communities have ever had economic functions to fulfill. This must, self-evidently, have been the case with the original Communist societies which we encounter at the threshold of history. In proportion as individual small production, private ownership in the instruments of production, and production for sale underwent their successive development, a number of social functions remained extant, the fulfilment of which either exceeded the power of the individual industries, or were from the start recognized as too important to be handed over to the arbitrary conduct of individuals. Along with the care for the young, the poor, the old and infirm—i. e., schools, hospitals and poor-houses—, the community reserved the functions of promoting and regulating commerce—i. e., building highways, coining money, superintending markets—, and the management of certain general and important matters appertaining to production—i. e., water courses, etc. In mediæval society, likewise with us here during the colonial days, and even during the early decades of our independence, these several functions devolved upon the townships and sometimes upon religious corporations. The mediæval State cared not a copper about such functions.

Matters changed as that State grew into the modern State, i. e., a State of office-holders and soldiers, and became the tool of the capitalist class, which then took control of the situation. The same as all previous forms of States, the modern State is the tool of class rule. It could not, however, fulfill its mission and satisfy the needs of the capitalist class without either dissolving, or depriving of their independence, and taking upon itself the functions of, those economic organizations which it found in existence, and which lay at the foundation of the pre-capitalist social system. Even in such places where the modern State tolerated the continuance of the mediæval organizations, these fell into decay and became less and less able to fulfill their functions. These functions became, however, broader and broader with the development of the capitalist system; they grew and continued to grow with such rapidity that the State was gradually compelled to assume even those functions which it cares least troubling itself about. For instance, the necessity of taking upon itself the whole system of charitable and educational institutions has become so pressing upon the State, that it has in most cases conformed itself to this necessity. From the start it assumed the function of coining money; since then, however, it has been compelled to extend its jurisdiction in other directions as well, notably that of building highways.

There was a time when the capitalist class, full of itself, imagined it could free itself wholly from the restraint of the State; the capitalist declared the State should only watch over his safety at home and abroad, keep the proletarians and foreign competitors in check, but keep its hands off the whole economic life. The capitalist class had good reasons for this wish. However good the power of the capitalists, the power of the State had not always shown itself as subservient as they wished; even there where, as in the United States, the capitalist class had virtually no competitor with whom to dispute the overlordship, and where, accordingly, the power of the State showed itself friendly, the office-holders often became disagreeable friends to deal with.

The hostility of the capitalist class to the interference of the State in the economic life of a country came to the surface first in England during the early stirrings of the Socialist labor movement; that hostile tendency received in England the name of "Manchester School." It is, therefore, no wonder that the opinion took hold of many a Socialist workman, that a supporter of the Manchester School and a capitalist, on the one hand, and on the other, Socialism and the interference of the State in the economic affairs of a country, were one and the same thing; no wonder that such workmen believed that to overthrow the Manchester School was to overthrow capitalism itself. It is just the reverse. The Manchester School was never anything more than a theory which the capitalist class played against the workingman, occasionally, against the Government also, whenever it suited its purposes, but from the logical consequences of which it has carefully guarded. Today, the "Manchester School" no longer influences the capitalist class abroad; the only traces we see of it here is in a few Bourbon capitalist journals, at least thirty years behind the times. The reason of its decline was the increasing force with which the economic and political development urged the necessity of the extension of the functions of the State.

These functions grow from day to day. Not only do those which the State assumed from the start become ever larger, but new ones are born of the capitalist system itself, of which former generations had no conceptions and which affect intimately the whole economic system. Whereas, formerly, statesmen were essentially diplomats and jurists, to-day they must be economists. Treaties and privileges, ancient researches and matters of precedents are of little use in the solution of modern political problems; economic principles have become the leading arguments. Open any issue of the "Congressional Record," what are the objects which strike the eye with greatest frequency, if not exclusively? They are: Finance, Taxation, Railroads, Labor, Commerce, etc.

Nor is this all. The economic development forces the State, partly in self-defence, partly for the sake of fulfilling its functions in a better way, partly also for the purpose of increasing the revenues, to take into its own hands more and more functions or industries.

During the Middle Ages, the rulers derived their main income from their property in land; later, during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, their treasuries derived large accessions from the plundering of church and other estates. On the other hand, the need of money frequently compelled the rulers to sell their property to the capitalists. In most European countries, even now, when the capitalist system is in full force, traces of this former condition of things can be found in the domains of the crown and in State mines. Furthermore, the development of the military system added arsenals and wharves; the development of commerce added post offices, railroads and telegraphs; finally the increasing demand for money on the part of the State has given birth, in European countries, to all manner of State monopolies.

Nor is a Republican form of government exempt from these features. In monarchies, the remnants of feudalism establish from the start interests in government that are hostile to the capitalist class; in republics these hostile interests are placed there by the contradictions of which the capitalist system itself is guilty. In a republic, there is no feudal head or class to be supported; but in lieu of them there is, bred of capitalism itself, an increasing pauper class, which acting, consciously or unconsciously, in concert with the slums, forces the State to increase its revenues in order to assist that large portion of our population to a living. The pretexts under which revenue is raised to this end are numerous: The most important ones are appropriations for "improvements," in not a few instances, of rivers and places that have no existence, and in most cases, of places where there is no need of such; appropriations for millions of pensions for imaginary "heroes"; appropriations for the erection of costly buildings, etc., etc., all of which have but one purpose in view, the satisfaction of a clamor that is beginning to sound very much like that of the Roman mobs in the declining days of Rome, when the populace was held quiet with bread and circus shows.

While the economic functions and the economic power of the State are thus steadily increased, in our own republic as well as in European monarchies, the whole economic mechanism becomes more and more complicated, more and more sensitive, and the separate capitalist undertakings become proportionally more interdependent upon one another. Along with all this, grows the dependence of the capitalist class upon the greatest of all their establishments—the State or Government. This increased dependence and interrelation increases also the disturbances and disorders that afflict the economic mechanism, in relief of all of which, the largest of existing economic powers, the State or Government, is with increasing frequency appealed to by the capitalist class. Accordingly, in modern society the State is called upon more and more to step in and take a hand in the regulation and management of the economic mechanism; and ever stronger are the means placed at its disposal and employed by it in the fulfilment of this function. The economic omnipotence of the State, which appeared in the "Manchester School" as a Socialist Utopia, has developed under the very nose of that school into an inevitable result of the capitalist system of production itself, and without which the capitalist system could not maintain itself.

Engels Quoted.

(Continued from Page 1.)

must and will be essentially the same as that now adopted by the whole militant working class of Europe, the same as that of the German-American Socialist Labor Party, in so far as this Party is called upon to play a very important part in the movement. But in order to do so they will have to doff every remnant of their foreign garb. They will have to become out and out American. They cannot expect the Americans to come to them; they, the minority and immigrants, must go to the Americans, who are the vast majority and the natives. And to do that, they must, above all things, learn English.

"The process of fusing together these various elements of the vast moving mass-elements, not really discordant, but indeed mutually isolated by their various starting points—will take some time, and will not come off without a deal of friction, such as is visible at different points even now. The Knights of Labor, for instance, are here and there, in Eastern cities, locally at war with the organized trades unions. But then this same friction exists within the K. of L. themselves, where there is anything but peace and harmony. These are not symptoms of decay, for capitalists to crow over. They are merely signs that the innumerable hosts of workers, for the first time, set in motion in a common direction, have as yet found that neither the adequate expression for their common interests nor the form of organization best adapted to the struggle, nor the discipline required to insure victory. They are as yet the first levies en masse of the great revolutionary war raised and equipped locally and independently, all converging to form one common army, but as yet without organization and common plan of campaign. The converging columns cross each other here and there: confusion, angry disputes, even threats of conflict arise. But the community of ultimate purpose in the end overcomes all minor troubles; ere long the struggling and squabbling battalions will be formed in a long line of battle array, presenting to the enemy a well-ordered front, ominously silent under their glittering arms, supported by bold skirmishers in front and by unshakable reserves in the rear."—So far Engels.

And now I add: "Long life and more power to the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.! And to you, Comrades of New York, and to all ye others, wherever the Kangaroo interfered with your righteous work, I paraphrase what Karl Marx said of the Socialists in Germany after the election of 1879, when they overcame the first attack of the Anti-Socialist Law. Said he: "One can be proud of being a German workingman." So I say now, "I am proud of the name of 'Beekman Street Gang Socialist.'"

S. JOSEPH.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing fo the paper and facilitate work at the office.

A HUGE JOKE

On Two by Four Capitalist Politicians in the Town of Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 13.—One of the most truly capitalistic, corrupt and rotten elections ever held in this village was that of Nov. 7th, 1899. So far as the old parties were concerned, it was a conglomeration of beer, boodle, bums, legal talent, fake politics, fossil education, mock piety and all that goes to make up the present unholy system.

Our little Section of the S. L. P. had a very demoralizing effect on the old party candidates and their heelers; it caused them to use every means at their command, criminal and otherwise, to secure success, and naturally the defeated party charges its failure to us.

To make matters clear, our County ticket was regular and filed according to law, but, owing to a misunderstanding of the law in relation to filing town nominations, our Town Ticket was not filed in time to take its proper place on the official ballot, and we were, therefore, obliged to petition and go on the ballot under the head of Independent nominations.

Afterward the 2x4 politicians of the old parties secured a list of the names of the petitioners, together with many more of uncertain origin and doubtful political affiliation, made numerous copies thereof, and liberally supplied their heelers with them for use on election day.

Now, be it known, this, like many other so-called civilized communities, is a most "conservative," "classical" and "pious" old Dutch village. But, notwithstanding these highly civilizing characteristics and influences, it contains a large percentage of those with "slanted brow,"—stolid, stunted, brothers of the ox,—who are also chronic bribe-seekers and takers.

And by some inscrutable means it happened that the names of several of Edwin Markham's "dumb terrors" were also on the lists in the hands of the political heelers. And when the said "terrors" sought boodle for their ballot, they were very pointedly told that there was none for them, that they were listed as Socialists, or in collusion with them, and could not be trusted to vote for capitalist parasites. Great was thereupon the disappointment, rage and imprecations of the "terrors."

The point where the "joke" comes in is that the long list of mythical Socialists, together with the joking statements of some of our Comrades, to the effect that we had a membership of from 3 to 6 hundred so scared the old parties that they made herculean efforts in behalf of their respective tickets. One of them, so we are informed, had a committee fund of about $5,000, $2,000 of which was borrowed on notes, and which, from present reports, is practically lost, as the Party elected but two or three minor officers, and the defeat of the others is charged to the "wicked Socialists."

Our organization, Section Catskill, S. L. P., has a membership of about 30, and secured a vote of about 200 in the town. And to think this little band of class-conscious Socialists striking terror to the souls of the vassals and sycophants of organized capitalist parasites is most gratifying to those who did it.

While we made many mistakes and lost votes thereby; and while boodle and threats and lies and treachery and all the paraphernalia of political scoundrels and criminals was brought to bear against us, we have increased our vote over 300 per cent. from last year, and we hereby serve notice on the leaders and followers of Demo-Republican Anarchy that we are in the fight to stay, and will be a thorn in their side until ours is victory.

Comrades everywhere, and of Catskill in particular, be inspired and encouraged by the grand work we have done. Organize, Agitate, Educate, and with class-conscious ballots bury Anarchy and commercial chaos, and open wide the door for the Socialist Republic.

GEO. H. WARNER.

THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC

—AND—

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(Editor, MAX FORKER.)

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Congratulations.

I.

To THE PEOPLE.—I heartily congratulate our Party Officers and the Editors of our Party organ to the firm stand they have taken in the now passed trouble within the Party. March forward on the same road! Three cheers for the S. L. P.! Down with all the traitors within and without the Party!

RICHARD KOEPPEL.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11.

II.

To THE PEOPLE.—Napoleon's Old Guard "died but never surrendered": the Socialist Labor Party of New York neither surrenders nor dies. J. J.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 11.

III.

To THE PEOPLE.—Bravo, New Yorkers! Let us all whet the steel with which Capitalism is to be overthrown by trying it and keeping it sharp on the backs of Capital's outposts, the tax-paying brigade. L. S.

Waco, Tex., Nov. 12.

IV.

To THE PEOPLE.—The lines I have once seen in THE PEOPLE, taken from my favorite Green Mountain poet, Whittier, occurred to me when I received the paper telling of the vote with which the New York boys dusted the backs of the combined fakirs and Kangaroos:

Not lightly fall
Beyond recall,
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of Freedom is the freeman's vote.

J. C. B.

Barre, Vt., Nov. 13.

V.

To THE PEOPLE.—My own Massachusetts has done well and raised its vote. Its act, however, is eclipsed by the feat performed in New York. Ghosts, you say truly, have no substance; but all the same they can scare folks. That New York was not scared, and, by its big vote turned the light on the ghost, and made him vanish, is to the credit of the Comrades in Gotham. Many of us held our breaths. We now throw up our hats.

E. E.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12.

VI.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is a proud distinction to live in our days and a member of THE Elect. The S. L. P. is the elect of the land. You New Yorkers are surely proud and happy; and well you may be. But so are we here in Chicago; and so may the Party members be everywhere else. Well done!

W. S. K.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12.

VII.

To THE PEOPLE.—The comrades of New York are on the breach. Let them not falter. Back of them we are coming—

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
A hundred thousand strong."

N. S. J.

Canton, O., Nov. 12.

VIII.

To THE PEOPLE.—It came at last, and I devoured its contents. So the rabble rout of rebels is knocked into a cocked hat. We here in Jacksonville also did magnificently. X.

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 13.

IX.

To THE PEOPLE.—I am almost inclined to beg of you that you publish this whole letter in German, as I write it, so that my fellow wage slaves of American, Irish, Scandinavian and other nationalities in this land, who are flocking to the support of the unsullied banner of the S. L. P. may feel sure that you are right when you warn them not to judge all the Germans by that disgraceful pack (nichtswürdige Bande) of the "Volkszeitung." Their decision not to vote this year, and the cowardly (feig) campaign against the Party puts them down for what they are. We have such people in Germany, too; but there they are known as police agents (Spitzel) and can now do no harm there. I feared they would here. I am delighted that you crushed (zerschmettert) them. The heart of all honest Germans delights with you.

"RHEINLAND."

Providence, R. I., Nov. 12.

X.

To THE PEOPLE.—Presumably you will get more congratulations than you will know what to do with. I don't begrudge them to the New Yorkers. But I must be free to be conceited enough to say that your victory was like that of us over the Spaniards last year. It was not an equal fight. I can't imagine a lot of completer dunderheads than that lot of fakirs, shysters and bourgeois who presumed to try conclusions with the S. L. P. The dog with the buzz-saw is not in it. S.

New Haven Ct., Nov. 11.

XI.

To THE PEOPLE.—I guess Tammany Hall will demand its money back from the Kangaroos. W.

Long Island City, Nov. 10.

B Is Right.

To THE PEOPLE.—A contends that the first of May was instituted as Demonstration-day before the Paris Convention of 1890 and was instituted as such by non-Socialists. B denies. Who is right?

New York, Nov. 13.

For What Party Do the Majority of the Debs Party Members in Massachusetts Vote?

To THE PEOPLE.—The vote in Winchester, Mass., was: Pear, 37; last year 20. Porter (Debsite), 20, last year 15. In that town the Debsites claimed 41 members in their branch. They brought there as speakers Debs, Chase, Carey, McCartney, Porter & Co. with Margaret Haile as chaperon at every meeting.

Readers of THE PEOPLE have read of the Chase and Carey meetings with the introduction by the S. L. P. of N. Y. tactics; above figures are therefore significant.

W. J. CORCORAN, Jr.

Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 12.

Information Desired.

To THE PEOPLE.—I am anxious to find out the whereabouts of the following comrades:

Joseph Langshaw, late of Section Boston, Mass.; recently in Vancouver and on the coast somewhere.

Andrew M. Nesbit, late of Bellaire, O., and Winnipeg, Man.

Joe Glassman, ladies' tailor, late of New York and Section Seattle, now on the coast somewhere. I have information to his advantage.

A. H. SPENCER.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 2.

Morgan County, Ill., Well in Line.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Jacksonville, S. L. P., directs me to say that it has selected Comrade J. De Castro, of Section Jacksonville, S. L. P., as agent for THE PEOPLE in Jacksonville, this Section to assume all responsibility for him. We have withdrawn our agency from the "Workers' Call" of Chicago, and will push THE PEOPLE.

Following upon the heels of the recent election and upon the strength of our magnificent showing, 284 class-conscious, revolutionary votes, Section Jacksonville will issue a manifesto to the voters of Morgan County, which, together with other leaflets to be procured from the Labor News Co., we will continue from time to time to spread throughout the county, visit each voting district, spread our platform and principles, and organize sections. We have already started a campaign fund for 1900. We received votes in every precinct in Morgan County except one. We made a grand showing and everyone is asking how we did it. They are beginning to get interested generally.

It will perhaps be interesting to note here that at the election, 3 years ago, when the first Socialist Labor Party ticket was in the field in Jacksonville, it polled 6 votes. At the County election in November, 1898, we polled 50 votes in the county. At the City election, in April 1899, we polled 89 votes in the city; at the County election in November 1899, we polled 284 votes. We have seen nothing, (of course) in the papers of the election in other places as regards the S. L. P. ticket and trust that the New York comrades stood their ground well.

We are now an official party in Morgan County, having polled the required vote, and will do all we can to hold this position. You will hear from us again.

L. P. HOFFMAN, Organizer.

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 9.

Quite Possible, They Are Not Too Wise for That.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have heard a rumor to the effect that the "Volkszeitung" is going to appeal to the Board of Appeals in Cleveland from the decision rendered by the 15,000 Socialist voters in Greater New York on last election day. Have you heard of it, and is it true? P.

New York, Nov. 8.

John R. Paisley, a Type.

To THE PEOPLE.—This is the story of one John R. Paisley, of Osceola, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania.

The first I heard of him he was walking delegate of the miners of this district, or, as he was called, "Miners' Agent." His duties were to settle all disputes between the miners and operators, and he performed those duties to the satisfaction of those who could offer the best remuneration for his services, as was shown when he got a political job in Harrisburg from the Democratic party. His services were not so great, though, that he could hold his job forever, so he had to go back to Osceola and the coal mines.

One thing I do not understand is why did he not take up his old job of Labor Fakir? Probably his record required time for purification; of that I will speak later on. A short time ago he again bobbed up with a scheme for a "Checkweighmen's Association."

The plan is this: All miners in the district are to pay 2 per cent. of their gross earnings, out of which fund the Checkweighman is to be paid. The "2 per cent." is to be collected by the operators, withholding that amount from the men's pay, the operator to receive 5 per cent. of collections for the trouble (?) of collecting.

Every miner would thus be compelled to pay for a checkweighman, whether he wanted to or not, and no matter if the checkweighman was a good one or not.

It is necessary under this plan for the men to accept the checkweighman to whom the operators OFFER NO OBJECTION. As they—the operators—can withhold the pay or stop collecting it if the checkweighman does not suit them, the men elect one who suits.

At one mine we had a checkweighman for years whom every miner knew was a favorite of the company. He even went so far as to take the company's checkweighman's place when he happened to be off for a day, and when at last we elected another this fellow was put on as Weighboss by the company. In the face of these facts and the further fact that it is an open secret that when the old Association went out of existence its officers had a good round sum of money unaccounted. Paisley knew well enough a resurrection was impossible, but there were enough fools in the district to make it a paying business to become the promoter of the scheme: collect the money that could be gotten through subscriptions and then draw out of it as he pleased, as he would not have to give any account of the money.

He also remembered his friends, the Democrats, and decided it would be a good plan to "touch them for a few." They could also contribute a little to the miners, and as he—Paisley—represented them in the district and was "making a tour," what was easier then for them to also have him make speeches for them when he got the chance?

The Dem's thought it was a good plan, and send him support in the shape of checks. (Some of the papers have it that the checks were given by the Democratic Co. Committee, and one of the Republican candidates said, in my presence, that Paisley got it from James Kerr, of Clearfield, a notorious labor skinner, coal operator and ex-congressman), but Paisley was foolish enough to show the checks to some of his friends, and now he is in a bad fix—the miners and politicians both after him: The one side, for betraying the trust reposed in him when elected to the position that enabled him to work his little game; the other, for his "indiscretion" in showing his checks.

The politicians are also sore on him because of his inability to do what was expected of him, for the men would not listen to his speeches because they had heard too much of the Socialist doctrine to take to the stale stuff he was giving them.

Well, comrades, hunt these fellows down and don't spare them, as no honest man can work in harmony in an official position with them. So down with fakirs and up with the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

C. A. D.

Osceola, Pa., Nov. 5.

Will Those Who Know Kindly Drop a Line in Answer.

To THE PEOPLE.—Some time ago I read in THE PEOPLE that the old parties wanted to increase the property qualification for voters in Rhode Island, which movement was defeated by the Socialist agitation. Please tell me the present qualification, and to what extent the old parties wanted it raised.

Also inform me what the qualifications for voting in England are. Have they universal suffrage there? and oblige S. F.

New York, Oct. 29.

A Few Corrections.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the communication published in THE PEOPLE of October 22d, under the head of "The Job in California," appear several errors. Knowing the character of the "Job" in question, and partly anticipating his actions in regard to these errors I hope you will see fit to make the following corrections:

1st. It was while attending a business meeting of Branch San Jose, Section Santa Clara County, on August 16, and not Section San Francisco, did "Job" make the proposition of withdrawing the S. L. P. of California from the Party pending quarrel, also broaching the proposition to E. T. Kingsley, County Organizer, as a feeler, of going over to the Social Democracy.

2d. It was early Friday morning, September 22, instead of Thursday, September 28, that he stated to Comrade Hamann that if he, "Job," could not have things his own way in this State, he would rip the Party up the back. E. B. MERCADIER.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 26.

Applications for Editorship Coming In.

To THE PEOPLE.—Now that Comrade De Leon has been thoroughly demolished (?), first by little Jobbie Harriman, in the San Francisco "Class Struggle," and, secondly, by Hillquit, or Hilkowitz (or whatever his name might be) in the "Volkszeitung People," it will be necessary for the N. E. C. to secure the services of some one to take his place, and as I am out of employment at present, I want the job. See!

I think I am competent to take his place, for I know how to spell S-o-c-i-a-l-i-s-m, and I can use the words "revolutionary" and "class struggle" occasionally, and you know that is all that is necessary now-a-days to be a Socialist (?) editor.

This is no joke, and if I don't get the job I will start a little paper of my own, see!

I will also organize a Section that won't recognize anything, and we will take a referendum vote on the proposition of holding a convention. I hope you recognize the danger to the Party, should I carry out this threat, and, as a consequence, use your influence with the N. E. C. in my behalf.

If the S. L. P. had any style about them, they would have a Publishing Association of their own, so as to be able to give some of us fellows a job à la "Volkszeitung."

NEAL GREGORY.

Fruithurst, Ala., Oct. 25.

Rhode Island Returns.

To THE PEOPLE.—The elections in Rhode Island on the 7th instant were simply city elections. There was no excitement to draw out voters, and a very light vote was polled in all places. The figures for the old parties were much below those of the preceding year, but the S. L. P. held its own notwithstanding the large decrease in the total vote registered. In Central Falls and Woonsocket this was the first time the S. L. P. put up a municipal ticket, and the vote received in each place is sufficient to cause the Democrats and Republicans a great deal of anxious thought in future campaigns. In Pawtucket and Providence tickets have been nominated in previous city elections. The vote for mayor in the former city was increased 24 votes over the poll of 1898, while in Providence the candidate for mayor suffered a loss of 60 votes. This position on the ticket last year ran considerably ahead of the other offices, while the reverse happened this year. The average vote in Providence in 1898 was 1075 in a total poll of 15,294, while this year the average vote is 1,154 in a total poll of 13,266, the average vote increasing from 7 per cent., in 1898, to eight and seven-tenths per cent. in 1899. The polling was as follows:

Providence.

Mayor—Burton	1,061
Treasurer—Niles	1,321
Harbor Master—Theinert	1,047
Overseer of the Poor—Ballard	1,084

Pawtucket.

Mayor—Habershaw	234
School Committee—Hunt	199
do. —Parker	238
do. —Stevenson	219

Central Falls.

Mayor—Curran	227
School Committee—Brown	236
do. —Pearson—	215

Woonsocket.

Mayor—Young	143

None of these figures are official, and it is impossible at present to obtain the corrected returns. The newspapers invariably pass over the corrections made in the official count, but from the slight news they give out now and then, as the count proceeds, it is evident that the candidates of the S. L. P. will make gains and the final result will place the Party ahead in numbers as well as in percentage.

THOS. CURRAN.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 13.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

J. H., PITTSBURG, PA.—Read up a year's back numbers of THE PEOPLE. You will there find ample information touching the labor fakirism of Mr. Samuel Gompers. Your own experience would furnish further illustrations. As to his move to get the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union into his rotten hull of the A. F. of L., that is due not to him only, but to the labor fakir officers of that Union itself. He wants more dues; and they need bolstering up.

"WATCHMAN," CLEVELAND, O.—Your Max Hayes looks from this distance a deal funnier than all that. Reading his "ralleries" at THE PEOPLE, one is irresistibly reminded of Shakespeare's clown, who, speaking of his matter, says:

"He beats me, and I rail at Him: O, worthy satisfaction! Would it were otherwise—that I could beat him while he railed at me."

For the rest, the rabble-rout of "Editors," whom THE PEOPLE cracks over the head, and who "rail" at it, all cut the same figure.

A. E. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Probably Hickey's not having yet sent in his report on California is due to his belief that one would have been gleaned here out of his voluminous reports to the N. E. C. That, for obvious reasons, was out of the question. He is expected here by Thanksgiving. Shall get him to write it up. It will certainly be instructive apart from interesting.

J. K., NEW YORK.—If you should again come across the gentleman, just rub under his nose this year's (incomplete) S. L. P. vote in Greater New York, and last year's (complete); and then ask him: "Who is the clique?" If he should still insist that over 15,000 men are a "clique," and barely 100 are the "masses," then apply for a berth for him at the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

T. R. V., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—There would be nothing surprising in that. The "Volkszeitung" needs a political party for its business. If your local Kangaroos prophecy that the Kangaroo party will continue in New York, they may not be wrong. Somehow or other the thing may be held together, and somehow or other, on election, it will find an excuse "to abstain from voting." It would consist of the "Volkszeitung" invalids (editors, reporters, advertising agents, etc.), and of about as many crooks scraped together from among the labor fakir and the shyster lawyer departments of industry. But the farce would not last long. It cannot survive the "Volkszeitung," and the tintinnabulation of the paper's funeral bells can be quite distinctly heard not so very far off either.

"Z.," CLEVELAND, O. — No. Since notice was served on Mr. Robert Bandlow through these columns that THE PEOPLE was ready for him, he has not been heard from again. His bluffy threats collapsed as completely as his like Richard J. Hinton did at the time when submitted to the same treatment.

H. B. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—If you can send a copy without too much trouble, do so. Place might be found for it in THE PEOPLE. Such matter is of general educational value to ALL comrades, not to those only residing in the State in which such a crook happens to have squeezed himself into the Party.

J. M., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Why, yes; the "Bogus" came out ahead of us. THE PEOPLE was delayed more than 24 hours, so as to be able to give at least some approximate election returns. This always was the case with the election issue. As the "Bogus" is out of the Party, it had no returns to give, and, consequently, had none to wait for.

R. V. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—From all returns received from Ohio it appears that Mr. Robert Bandlow stands very thoroughly repudiated in the State: he falls everywhere, Cleveland included, away behind the ticket. You don't wonder, do you? As he could not be taken off the ticket, it being too late for that, there was no other way of dumping the traitor.

H. J. R., DAYTON, O.—Why, man you have wholly misunderstood the clipping you sent from THE PEOPLE. Read that correspondence over again. You will find that the passage is a quotation from a Kangaroo speaker, and its sentiments are thoroughly repudiated by the Party. It is the "Volkszeitung" crowd that despises the American.

A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The matter of a semi-weekly PEOPLE has not been considered seriously; it is not favored. As to the DAILY PEOPLE, work is being pushed on that line. Hard to give a definite date when it will be started.

J. P. M., CLEVELAND, O.—That was a very good illustration. You will find it to be a rule without exception that whoever howls "bossism" at the S. L. P. is a fellow who has run up against the sharp buzz-saw of S. L. P. democracy, which makes short work of all would-be Mumbo Jumbos.

F. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Just so; and don't you forget it! The S. L. P. has too serious a mission to allow itself to be dragged down to the purposeless level of a debating society or moot-court on abstract democracy.

A. K., WHEELING ISLAND, W. VA.—Questions that in no way bear upon the Labor Movement are not answered in THE PEOPLE. Shall have to wait until THE PEOPLE is a daily paper for that.

E. O., NEW YORK.—Haven't heard anything about the "Volkszeitung party" appealing from the decision of the Court on the Party Emblem and Name. We doubt very much that it will. It knows it hasn't got a ghost of a show to win; moreover the appeal would cost a pile of money, and it is dead broke, owing to the loans it raised on the false pretences that it would win the Emblem. Possibly the "Volkszeitung party" may make a PRETENCE of meaning to appeal, but that would be simply a "money-raising" manoeuvre. It is great on that sort of thing. But its fountain is running dry. Its dupes are now finding out that they have been swindled by it. Already hard words are being bandied in that "party's" camp, and they are calling each other swindlers.

E. S., NEW YORK.—The "wormwood" articles on "Union Wreckers" appeared some time after the National Convention of '96.

T. S. McD., PITTSBURG, PA.—Do you really believe that there are honest freaks? It don't look that way. The only exception on record is Peter E. Burrowes. He is the only one on record who was honest enough to say just what he meant by "bossism" or "tyranny." He said over his own signature that "Science spells 'tyranny.'" He deserves credit for the frank admission. All other freaks that have gone on record try to conceal the fact that what they really are in rebellion against is facts and close reasoning.

G. W. T., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Do you want to rid yourself of the fellow? Here is a sovereign remedy. The first time he again bothers you with the charge that "the best men have been driven out of the Party," just put a piece of paper before him, place a pencil in his hand, and demand that he write down the name of ONE such "good man." That will squelch him. We have applied that remedy to such cases, and have found it to work like a charm.

L. B. D., CATSKILL, N. Y.—If you knew that peculiar type—the "Volkszeitung German"—, you would not wonder. They really believed they could and would smash the Party. Fact is that they had not the remotest idea that the Party extended beyond their narrow beer table. Every time they were told that the Party had grown clear beyond them, they simply laughed into one's face. Why, even Stahl, who, as a member of the National Executive Committee, had good opportunity to inform himself, never got over his and their bovine notions. It was a case of the blind leading the blind.

JOHN KEENAN, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Your membership card will be forwarded as soon as your new address is sent to H. Carless, 276 Fairmount avenue, Newark.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

ADDRESS

Of Section Vancouver, B. C., S. L. P., to her Sister Sections.

To the Comrades and Sections of the S. L. P. in Canada:

From this far outpost of international capitalism, from this gateway to the Far East, from a point of vantage in the class struggle, where, ere long, the S. L. P. will set a beacon fire of hope for the working class on this continent,

We send you greeting.

Through our official organ, THE PEOPLE, we desire to consult and advise with you on the progress of our movement, in its two-fold aspect on the political field, with the Party of our class, and on the economic field with the school of new trades unionism.

Capitalism develops apace. Every day brings fresh proof of the correctness of our principles. We need to make the best possible use of our time and energy in the work of instilling into our fellow workers the principles of the Social Revolution.

We have here the highest form of capitalism developing as part of, and side by side, with that of the U. S., and its inevitable accompaniment, the increasing bankruptcy of the middle-class, and incresing numbers and poverty of the working-class.

The regulation Siamese twins of capitalism and politics, the Grit and Tory parties;

The same old pure and simple, out-of-date Trades Unionism, whose O'Donoghues, Jurys and Watsons follow the usual custom of pure and simple leaders, and, Judas-like, sell their fellow workers for a job under the old parties;

The usual swapping back and forth of the large mass of our class between the capitalist Grits and the capitalist Tories, servile tools of the "business interests";

An increasing number of the workers being disfranchised by the great and good capitalist legislatures;

The flaunting of imperial unity and the flag that holds the record wave before their eyes to keep them from seeing the trickery that is practiced upon them;

The P. P. A., absorbed by the Tories, and the Patrons of Industry by the Grits, etc., etc.

Recognizing as we do that the conditions here are almost exactly the same as in the U. S., it is wisdom for us to learn from the experience of our Comrades across the line.

"THE SLOB CONSPIRACY."

The recent attempt made by the old trade-union beneficiaries and middle-class reactionaries, to swing the Party and its press into an illogical position, together with the aid given to the conspirators by the corrupt element all over the country;

The illegal and thoroughly undemocratic manner in which the "Volkszeitung" conspirators pretended to depose officials and committees, without going through even the form of a trial, or giving those committees a chance to defend themselves.

The unconstitutional course of the Cleveland Board of Appeals in deciding on the issue between the Party and its enemies without a hearing on both sides, and, further, without any right to pass on the matter (the Constitution demanding that such a matter be referred directly and forthwith to a general vote of the Party).

The cowardly motive of it all is so plain that the attempt to stab the S. T. & L. A. in the back, and to steal the Party's archives and records is what might be expected.

And what is the lesson to be learnt by it all, and learning, profited by?

It seems to us that the material interests of the old trade union fakirs, of the frantic middle-class, and of the papers, men and organizations that cater for their support, CANNOT, WILL NOT harmonize with the material interests of the revolutionary proletariat.

More than ever is the S. T. & L. A. an absolute necessity to our propaganda.

Let us affirm, then, anew: No compromise with error; no swerving from the vigorous, aggressive methods that have made the S. L. P. what it is today; loved by its friends, feared and respected by its foes.

We in Canada cannot but recognize that, as in the past, we are now, and shall be for some time yet, indebted to our Comrades in the U. S. for speakers, literature, Party press, and their ripe experience which has kept the Canadian sections from falling into the errors that were made in the early days. As a result of the natural cleaning up process which the Party has undergone, our comrades are a more united and determined body than ever, and more prepared for the serious work of the Social Revolution.

Let us, then, learn from their experiences, and draw from their successes fresh courage, daring to do right, though there be millions against us.

THE S. T. & L. A.

Bearing in mind the revolutionary character of our movement, we see from the recent round up how necessary it is that the Labor Movement in all its phases, must be cleared of crooks. The fakirs must be fought. There can be no compromise. The Socialist workingmen owe it as a duty to their class to drive the fakirs from their filthy occupation. And shall we flinch from a pisin, though unpleasant, duty? The S. T. & L. A. is well fitted to take up this necessary part of our movement, to cut the ground from under the fakirs' feet, and, organizing and preaching the new Trades Unionism, as a factor in the upbuilding of the Socialist Republic. Tha howls that go up from the fakirs wherever the Alliance speakers go prove our case.

PARTY PAPERS.

While we of Vancouver look forward to the time when we shall have Socialist papers published in Canada, we are strongly of the opinion that the proposal of our National Executive Committee to publish a Canadian organ, under the name of "Canadian Socialist," should be vetoed. We have a better means of agitation in THE PEOPLE than with our limited power and numbers we can at present produce. Let us then assist in building up THE PEOPLE as a Daily, and we shall find that as a result of a Daily Organ, the movement will go ahead by leaps and bounds, and the field prepared that will make it possible for other papers to be successful. The failure of "The Commonweal" should be remembered, and the long list of hot house growths, such as "The Tocsin," "Labor," "Wage-Worker," etc., together with the decreasing circulation of "The Class Struggle" and "Workers' Call."

Comrades, the foregoing are our views on the present state of our movement. We hope they will be received in the spirit of true comradeship in which they are stated. We intend to pursue a straight course, no matter how difficult; for we know that from right acts, as surely as day follows night, follow right results.

Let us then take new courage from the recent developments, and school ourselves anew in the knowledge and determination necessary to guide and direct the forces that are making for the Social Revolution.

Down with the Capitalist system. Up with the Socialist Republic.

SECTION VANCOUVER, B. C.,
S. L. P. in Canada,
Per A. H. Spencer, Organizer.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.

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Samuel Pitts, 769 River street.

VANCOUVER, B. C.
W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.

WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. W. Peckham, Box 378.

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WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
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Socialist Tracts and Leaflets, $1.50 per 1,000 copies Single copies, 1c. each.

For sale at the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York City.

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10. An Appeal of the Irish-Socialist-Republican Party to the Working-Class Irish of America.
11. A Plain Statement of Facts. The Distribution of Wealth in the United States according to the Census of 1890.
12. Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party.
13. The Downfall of the Small Producer.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular session of the National Executive Committee, with L. Sanial in the chair. Absent, Brown. The financial report for the two weeks ending November 11th, showed receipts $118.35; expenditures, $182.97.

The Boston City Committee replied to a complaint made by Ward Branch 9 relative to alleged refusal of City Committee to seat delegates from said Ward Branch. The Secretary was instructed to communicate the opinion of the National Executive Committee. Arnold Rasmussen, the secretary of the Arbejderen Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., the publishers of the Danish Party organ, in answer to a letter from the National Executive Committee, demanding to know whether the paper will recognize the Illinois State Committee, S. L. P., or, as he puts it, "to explain its attitude toward a lately, by some former members of Section Chicago, organized so-called State Committee, takes the stand that they will "carry the burden and full responsibility for the paper without interference from any set of individuals who may take the notion to that effect." He also says that they "recognize the right of the Chicago Comrades to be impartial in the present controversy," all of which indicates that they refuse to recognize the S. L. P., without, however, caring to say so plainly. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Publishing Company that, if, within four weeks, the paper does not, without equivocation and evasion, recognize the Illinois State Committee as the supervising body, the National Executive Committee will be compelled to publicly repudiate the paper as an organ of the Party, because it would be impossible to have the Party in any way responsible for it and its contents.

Organizer Hickey sent a full report of his work in Montana. Organizer Keinard, having returned from Ohio, was present at the meeting. Section Whatcom, Wash., reported expulsion of D. F. Wilson and Carl Mertens for treason.

Charter granted to new Section at Port Perry, Allegheny Co., Pa.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON S. L. P. CAUCUS.

The Socialists of Boston who voted for the candidates of the S. L. P., nominated in State Convention in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, 1899, are hereby requested to meet in their respective ward rooms, at the hours hereinafter named on Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, to elect delegates to the municipal convention to nominate candidates for the board of aldermen—to nominate candidates for the common council, and elect a ward committee for the ensuing year.

The caucuses in the several wards will be open at the following hours, Wards 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, at 7 p. m.; wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, at 7.30 p. m. All caucuses are to be held in accordance with the provisions of acts of 1898, chapter 548, and amendments thereto. All caucuses are called subject to the ordinance regulating political proceedings.

HENRY J. McGARIGLE,
Chairman of the Socialist Labor Party City Executive Committee.
HERMAN W. A. RAASCH, Sec'y.

SOMERVILLE.—The Section meets at 28 Hill Building, Union Square, Friday evening, November 17.

MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota State Committee met in St. Paul, Nov. 6. Present, S. Johnson, Spettel, Pedersen, J. W. Johnson, Potter, Hammond, State Secretary Davidson. Absent, Hansen. The "Tocsin" plant was reported sold for $100. A communication was received from Algernon Lee offering to settle his claim against the "Tocsin" for $30, and the publishing association was directed to accept the offer. A number of communications were received in relation to the work in the State, mainly satisfactory. The Secretary was directed to communicate with Comrades in Winona and endeavor to arrange for meetings there, the committee to furnish speakers. It was resolved that the committee recommend to all comrades that they abstain from acting as agents for so-called Socialist papers which do not recognize the N. E. C. It was also resolved that the committee request Party papers to publish and keep standing a list of State Secretaries, with their addresses. Receipts, $11.34; disbursements, $1.55, on hand, $38.34.

DAVIDSON, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION.

A great public mass meeting will take place on Sunday, November 19, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Deutsche Männer-Vereins Hall, corner 8th and State streets. Comrade Henry Sale, of Chicago, will address the audience. All readers of THE PEOPLE are cordially invited to attend, and every comrade should be present. Comrade Th. Hickey, of New York, will speak on Monday, November 20. All hands on deck!

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Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.

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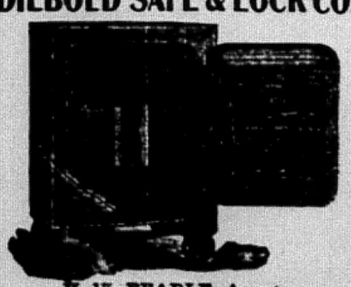

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How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.
1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,

HENRY KUHN,
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Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 425

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF, 410
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 206½ South Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ West 1st st. cor. Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street. 427

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st.—Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome. 423

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mondays, at 8 p. m. 303

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren. 429

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 140th St. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M. 421

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 430

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 422

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

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